Statement

Aids Cases In India (Reported to NACO)

SI. No.	State/Union Territory	AIDS Cases 1997	1998 (upto 30.11.98)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39	45
2.	Assam	12	22
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	00
4.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	00	00
5.	Bihar	03	03
6.	Punjab/Chandigarh	100	100
7.	Delhi	206	219
8.	Daman & Dieu (U.T.)	01	01
9.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	00	00
10.	Goa	12	12
11.	Gujarat	134	136
12.	Haryana Himachal	01	01
13.	Pradesh	09	09
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	02	02
15.	Karnataka	118	157
16.	Kerala	105	106
17.	Lakshadeep (U.T.)	00	00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	134	210
19.	Maharashtra	2491	3315
20.	Orissa	02	02
21.	Nagaland	10	10
22.	Manipur	301	501
23.	Mizoram	05	05
24.	Meghalaya	08	08
25.	Pondicherry	132	141
26.	Rajasthan	54	77
27.	Sikkim	02	02
28.	Tamil Nadu	1092	1624
29.	Tripura Uttar	00	00
30.	Pradesh	109	125
31.	West Bengal	57	57
	TOTAL	5.139	6 690

आयोडीन तैयार करने के लिए आयोडेट का प्रयोग

2235.**डा.महेश चन्द्र शर्मा**: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में आयोडाइज्ड नमक तैयार करने के लिए आयोडेट का प्रयोग किया जाता है,जबकि आयोडेट वास्तव में आयोडीन से भिन्न हैं;

(ख) क्या इस संदर्भ में मंत्रालय ने कोई समुचित जांच करवाई हैं;

(ग) आयोडाइज्ड नमक को कानूनी तौर पर अनिवार्य करने से भारत में आयोडीन की प्रतिवर्ष कितनी खपत होगी;

(घ) क्या यह रासायनिक पदार्थ इतनी अधिक मात्रा में भारत में उपलब्ध हैं;और

(ड़) यदि नहीं,तो किन-किन देशों से इसके आयात किया जा रहा हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलित एजिलमलाई): (क) और(ख) देश में पोटाशियम आयोडेट का इस्तेमाल आयोडीकृत नमक के विनिर्माण के लिए किया जाता है । पोटाशियम आयोडेट आयोडीन का मिश्रण है । प्राकृतिक आयोडीन स्थिर नहीं है और इसलिए इसे पोटशियम आयोडाइड या पोटाशियम आयोडेट जैसे एक स्थिर मिश्रण में बदलना पड़ता है । पोटाशियम आयोडेट उष्ण कटिबंधीय स्थिति में अधिक स्थिर हैं ।

(ग) आयोडीकृत नमक की 50 लाख टन की वर्तमान मांग के आयोडीकरण के लिए 250 टन पोटाशियम आयोडेट की जरूरत है ।

(घ) जी,नहीं ।

(ड़) आयोडीन का आयात चिली,जापान और वेल्जियम से किया जाता है ।

New Strategy to Control T.B.

2236. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have a proposal to adopt a new strategy to control T.B.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by which year the new strategy would be implemented in each State; and

(d) what other steps are being taken by Government to cure and control T.B.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) To control TB, National' Tuberculosis contol Programme is being implemented in the country since 1962 Under the programme, 446 District TB । centres and 330 Chest Clinics provide free of cost diagnostic and treatment facilities, to the community. To cut short the period of treatment, Short course Chemotherapy (SSC) has been introduced in 292 District TB Centres (DTCs).

In order to improve the performance of National Tuberculosis Control Programme, the revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) was evolved with the objective of achieving 85% cure rate of all new sputum cases detached. This strategy was pilot positive tested in 20 project sites in 15 States covering a population of 20 million. After providing the technical and operational feasibility of RNTCP, it was decided to implement RNTCP in 102 districts covering a population of 271.21 million over a period of 5 years with world Bank assistance. In addition, 203 "Short Course Chemetherapy (SCC)" districts will be strengthened by providing Binocular Microscopes and other inputs as a preparatory steps for facilitating RNTCP at a later date.

Notification of Human Kidney Transplant Act, 1994

2237. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Government are yet to notify the Human Kidney Transplant Act, 1994;

(b) whether Government have taken up this issue with these State Governments to arrest the private kidney rackets flourishing in the States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (c) All the States except the States of Bihar, Mizoram, Manipur and Tripura have adopted the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994. The remaining States have been reminded several times to adopt the Act so that the effective steps can be taken against those involved in unauthorised removal of kidneys and other Human Organs from poor people.